

The Confederate

D. K. McRAE, A. M. FORMAN, EDITORS.

ALL letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. FORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1864.

"Ah Vanitas Vanitatum."

"Cono, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out!"

Within a short time past, certain signs of the relenting of the Northern mind seem to appear, certain crevices in the rock of obduracy seem to open, certain inclinations towards peace seem to show themselves, those of our papers who had always been of opinion against the wisdom and policy of ourselves, taking the lead in raising such cry, but who had likewise always held that any advance from the enemy was properly to be met, accepted the indications and we, in common with others, were fain to hope that some sense of returning reason was beginning to manifest itself. The return of Vallandigham from exile—the bold defiance of Long, Harris, the Woods in the House of Representatives—the public meetings where peace resolutions were adopted—the tone of the most respectable of the Northern press—all this furnished to many minds among us evidences of a growing change; and we accepted this opinion. Besides this, the employment by Lincoln of his two emissaries, Jacques and Gilmore, to proceed to Richmond and "see President Davis"—their advent and the reported colloquy, impressed us with the sentiment that popular opinion was pressing even upon the radical minds ofeward and Lincoln.

It then became the fashion to "ply into the hands" of this opening peace proclivity, which promised to grow by cultivation, and to ripen into a public willingness for "peace on any terms." We accepted the fashion, entered the arena, and loomed our share to bluster this "seu inuendivum."

In this spirit our articles were written whenever we spoke of armistice—the possible discussion of a Convention of all the States—"of the discussion of reconstruction." We had not only this object, to have it possible, any feasible plan of peace settlement just springing up, but we had a further purpose, to show to those who doubted, how great our own anxiety has been for peace, and how prompt we would be to meet any appearance of such a solution of our difficulties whenever it came in such shape that a loyal mind, by due submission to the government, and to the general welfare, could take action. But now the fashion has run out. It has had its day. In the language of the text, the puppets have danced, and the "play is played out."

The Chicago Convention has met; McClellan, and Pendleton, of Ohio, have been nominated; a platform of peace, on the basis of reconstruction, to be arranged by a Convention of all the States, adopted; and the body has adjourned, to meet again, if necessary. Frank Pierce, Elihu, V. Lane, Thomas Seymour, Voorhees, the whole end of Woods, have "gone up," in a sense, and Dean Richmond, Belmont, the hardy ones, Tammany and Mozart, have done the work—real old-time work—open filagree work, through which can plainly be seen all the artifice, fraud, stratagem, device, cunning, dishonesty, selfishness and regnancy—the well-known planks of ancient platforms. The Convention and the Convention work, is nothing more than a Yankee photograph. Every feature, lineament and member of that corrupted organization, the Yankee politician, is reflected to the life in this assemblage and its doings. Nothing elevated, nothing exalted, has emanated from its operations. No love of country, no dignified patriotism, no sense of humanity; all its action, all the stimulus which produced its action, may be summed up in self, political trickery and political quackery. Out against us; how to beat Lincoln; what to say to accomplish it; what to leave unsaid for fear of offending it; more misapprehension of the popular intelligence; more unequivocal distrust of the popular integrity; more unqualified exhibition of their own want of both intelligence and integrity. In other words, the platform is double-headed. It is like peace with independence; it will elect the candidate; and peace only with reconstruction, if that is necessary to success. So that the Chicago Convention has done nothing more than refer the question of Lincoln's re-election back to President Davis, Robert E. Lee and the Southern armies.

This is the view which we are to take of it. If we gain victories—if we repulse the invasion—if we even hold our own until November—then McClellan will be elected, others of armistice will be made, propositions for "a Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means for the cessation of hostilities," will be extended to us, "to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States." And we may go further and say—if our successes are material, then the last clause of the above proposition may be stricken out, so as to terminate it at "hostilities" with some other basis than the "Federal Union of the States." All depends upon ourselves. It is the vigorous resistance of this, the fourth campaign, up to this time, which has brought our enemies to talk at all of peace. How far our vigor and success have affected them, may be seen in the fact that even Lincoln and his horde, with all their hate and venom, have been brought to relax their bloody programme of universal confiscation and the hanging of

the rebel chiefs. Just in this moment, it is a serious misadventure that we have lost Atlanta. It is not an unexpected blow. After the strategic movement to the rear, by which General Johnston relieved his previous reputation of a master retreat, until the enemy were brought to the gate of the city, it was hardly to be expected that Hood, however brilliantly he might fight, could do more than postpone the inevitable destiny.

No doubt our loss, of material of war will be heavy, and the effect of a decided advantage to be afforded to the Yankees, more decided and prominent, because it is the isolated advantage of Atlanta too, we presume, will be followed by further movements—movements which can be averted, but in one way—and that is by bringing into the field all the available force of the nation.

But for absenteeism, desertion and that extraordinary perversion of judgment which keeps out of the service so much capable material, Atlanta would never have been evacuated, however pit in jeopardy by Johnston's "art military."

This reverse should be accepted as a useful lesson. It should stimulate renewed effort to increase our forces. All classes of society should unite with zeal and energy to press those who can bear arms usefully, to enter into the service. We repeat, we need men—and no one can fail to see that we have them in abundance, who will look around him from any point of observation where he may happen to be. We quote from the Richmond Sentinel: "Every soldier, every aged and infirm man, every minister of the gospel, and every woman, should now keep word and watch—detect, shame and expose all leaguers and deserters, and encourage those who stand to their posts."

The Daily Constitutionalist, of Augusta, has gotten considerably twisted, by reason of having been a very "vigilant student in North Carolina politics," and its article on Platforms, which we copy, does not altogether unravel the twist. In this article he essentially mixes us up with "our cotemporary, the Conservative," of this city, and gives us credit for what the latter is wholly entitled to.

The Conservative is a paper lately established in Raleigh, he believes as the special organ of Governor Vance. As we understand it, it is a party paper, representing a political organization, modestly styling itself The Conservative Party.

The Confederate is not a party journal; but was brought into existence and is sustained by a very numerous class of intelligent and patriotic citizens—"patriots and property holders," as they are sometimes called—for the purpose of breaking down party spirit, or of so modifying it during the war, as to enable all sincere lovers of the Confederacy to act together for the national welfare. It is a paper largely supported, for the reason that it echoes party platforms, and plants itself on the broad principle that, now, while the nation is at war—invaded, and its existence threatened, there ought to be but two parties—our country and its independence; and our enemies who make war upon us.

As to the principles enunciated by the Conservative, and which it would seem to seek more fully for, in the party called Conservative, they are such as all patriotic men can readily sustain—and if not claimed as exclusively for a party, they fix a status where all can act together.

The Constitutionalist well says that these "great principles of civil and constitutional liberty" have long since been "put forth by President Davis in his message and acts." Indeed, his whole administration has been a striking illustration of true, sound conservatism.

For the Georgia platform of Governor Brown and Mr. Stephens, we never had much respect; and the Constitutionalist exposes the folly and mischief which it contained. It was one of the things we had to forgive in Governor Vance; that he had anything to do with it. We should be glad to indulge the hope that the comprehensive principles professed by the Conservative, may find an unbroken support. There will then be no necessity whatever for party, except the party of the country.

PLATFORMS.

Some days since, in an article upon the triumphant election of Gov. Vance to the gubernatorial chair in North Carolina, we said, "This election has demolished the 'Georgia Platform,' if that delectable subterfuge ever had an existence, which we much doubt." We can certainly repeat this, and not misstate or be in error.

The Raleigh Constitutionalist feels called upon to say that it is not only not done so, but has sustained what was known as the "Georgia Platform," which was really the North Carolina platform, and then gives the following as constituting this celebrated framework:

1. The supremacy of the civil over military law
 2. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.
 3. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.
 4. An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for peace by the proper authorities.
 5. No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.
 6. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.
- This may be the North Carolina platform—we believe now that it is—but there is a "prior claim." One Jefferson Davis, and certain armies which have made some little character in the world for bravery and gallantry, built this platform some three years since, and have cemented it forever with the best blood of the South.
- We, as others, may have been a "very negligent student in North Carolina politics,"

before the late election, for it was difficult to tell how little truth there really was in the boasts of the Holdenites; but we are happy in informing the Confederate that we have now graduated, and have no hesitation in planting ourselves upon the above platform; but the affair known for a few days as the Georgia Platform, was not the broad and comprehensive one set forth above.

There was a strong whisper hereabouts of separate State action in the matter of peace; there was talk of counter revolutions; there was a decided combination spoken of in resistance of certain acts of the General Government; all of this we said the North Carolina election had demolished, if it ever had an organized existence in this State, which we doubted.

And those "great principles of civil and constitutional liberty," which the Confederate says Governor Vance advanced in advance of Messrs. Brown and Stephens, had the honor of being put forth by Jefferson Davis in his message and acts still in advance of either of the gentlemen named.

But enough of this. We had no quarrel in our article with either Gov. Brown; Vice-President Stephens or Gov. Vance—but only spoke of the little scum and dirt that will arise to the surface when the waters of opposition are stirred by great men.

The result of the North Carolina election quieted the waters, and gave to the world assurance in the integrity and patriotism of the great mass of the people—when the dirt settled to the bottom, its appropriate place, we looked into its broad bosom and were astonished at its purity. And we said so. That's all.

"What Do You Think?"

Since the evacuation of Atlanta, we have been asked a thousand and one times, what we thought? Now our thoughts are numerous, several, iniquitous, circumstantial and real. We have numerous thoughts (and they assume the shape of strong opinions) that Hood will beat Sherman yet. Our several thoughts are that Sherman will several times wish he was on the "latter side of Chattahoochee" before he gets there. Our ubiquitous thoughts ride us fairly like over the broken column of Yankee fleeing soldiers; while our circumstantial thoughts make us adopt the old motto—that "circumstances alter cases." But the sore, old, real surmises come to our rescue, and like a brave old war, wrestled from the briny deep by a strong arm, we rise from the storm and read on the distant horizon—"All will work right—all will be well."

But what do you think, reader? We have told our thoughts—what do you think? We met our old friend Chucklehead yesterday, as we were going to dinner—late dinner—had been sick for a day or two and was feeling better—our appetite was excited for the first time for several days. He asked us, and we parried the question—"What do you think?" With an enlangued neck he replied—"I think the Yankees have got us!" Alarmed, excited, astonished, we cried—"where?"—now—"WELL," just then old Pledge came up with a phiz as long as a Pollock's bill—and he informed us that we remembered (which we did not) about his predictions of such and such gloomy things that were to happen—and just as he had buttoned his "good" or good friend Light-heart gave us the wink, and with a gracious smile to him for the delivery, we repaired with him towards our sanctum, minus our dinner, when we met a sweet little girl whom we knew well, and we wanted a pure thought. "Lillie," said we, "what do you think about the ugly Yankees down about Atlanta—are they going to whip us?" "Lawd no, sir; not unless God's asleep; and mama says his eyes are always open, and he sees everything. No sir (she said) the Yankees can't whip us, for God is looking at them!"—and little Lillie, like a comforting cherub an echo, left us and went her way. We wouldn't give her philosophy for all the Chuckleheads and Old Phogies in creation.

We learn from a correspondent, that Major Whitford made a circuit around Newbern with a detachment of forty men of the 67th Regiment, and has returned safe in camp. On approaching the Railroad 11 miles below Newbern, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult.; he tore up the Railroad and waited for the approach of the train from Morehead city, which was to arrive at that point at half past 9 o'clock. He had only been there a few moments when four negroes came down the road on a hand car, to see if the road was all right. The hand car was captured, with the negroes. This was in sight of a camp of Yankee cavalry and one company of Yankee infantry at Croatan Station. The road was torn up one mile below. The alarm was given and the Yankees advanced down in such force that Major W. had to retire. He made his way out through swamps and creeks. The Yankees were sure they would capture the whole party, but they have all arrived safe in our lines again. The road was torn up in two places. The cars came up at their usual hour in fast speed and did not watch, well below, where the alarm was given—they run off, crashed up the cars and killed several soldiers on board. The route going and coming was a rough one, and circulated all around the Yankee army at Newbern. The Yankee General sent out eight hundred men to capture Major W. and his party, but he retired in time. The tramp around was 216 miles, and was made in, six days.

SUGAR CANE.—A correspondent of the Columbia Guardian says, it is not necessary to grind up the Chinese Sugar Cane immediately upon cutting it down. It is the generally received opinion that the cane must be ground up soon after it is cut, or it will not answer the purpose of making molasses. But experiment has shown that if the cane is cut and placed under cover, and placed in an upright position, so that the air can circulate through it, it will keep for months, and at the end of several months it can be ground up and will make very near as much molasses as if it had been ground up when first cut. This statement is made because there is an immense crop of it, and there will be very great difficulty in finding mills sufficient to grind it.

MOONSHINE IN MACON.—Have gone up so high that they may appropriately be called "massions in the sky."

Late from the North.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Chicago Convention met on the 29th, and the New York papers of the 30th are full of what was said and done there. We copy such of the preliminary proceedings as are interesting. Governor Seymour, of New York, withdrew his name on the 28th, positively, and the New York delegation, then being polled, stood: For McClellan, 52; scattering 18. Ohio delegation: McClellan, 16; against him, 26. Missouri: McClellan, 13; scattering, 9. Indiana: McClellan, 18; scattering 6. Illinois, McClellan 25; scattering 10. Betting was freely done at four to one that McClellan would be nominated on the first ballot. At 12 o'clock on Monday the Convention was called to order by August Belmont in a short address, in which he said:

The past and the present are sufficient warnings of the disastrous consequences which would befall us if Mr. Lincoln's re-election should be made possible by our want of patriotism and unity. The inevitable results of such calamity must be the utter disintegration of our whole political and social system, amid bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self-government jeopardized for generations to come. The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone save our downward course; and they will rush to the support of your candidate and platform, provided you will offer to their suffrages a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and the Constitution, and provided that you pledge him and ourselves to maintain their hallowed importance by every effort and sacrifice in our power.

He nominated Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, and the nomination was carried. Ex-Governor Bigler, on taking his seat, made what might be called in peace times a "Union" speech, saying a great deal about the North, South, East and West rallying under the Constitution, (what Constitution?) which is of no interest to our readers in the Confederacy. After the appointment of the proper committees, various resolutions were read and referred. Among them was one by Governor Hunt, of New York, for a convention of all the States; one by Mr. Long, of Ohio, asking Lincoln to suspend his draft for 600,000 men until after the Presidential election; one by Mr. Price, of Missouri, pledging all the (United) States to stand by each other if the "rights" of any one are trampled on by Lincoln and the last one by Mr. A. Hicks, of Pennsylvania, re-affirming the Monroe doctrine! The Convention then adjourned till the next day.

Chicago, August 31.—1 o'clock.—The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock. The Wigwag was densely packed, and the crowd outside greater than ever.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Haley, of Chicago.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

The President then stated the question before the Convention to be on ordering the previous question, to proceed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, and it was ordered without dissent.

The vote was then taken by States, the chairman of each delegation announcing the vote of each State as they were called:

State	McClellan	Seymour
Maine	5	0
New Hampshire	7	0
Vermont	5	0
Massachusetts	12	0
Rhode Island	4	0
Connecticut	6	0
New York	33	0
New Jersey	7	0
Pennsylvania	26	0
Delaware	0	2
Kentucky	0	7
Ohio	16	6
Indiana	9	31
Illinois	16	0
Michigan	7	0
Minnesota	4	0
Wisconsin	8	0
Kansas	2	0
California	5	0
Oregon	2	0
202 1/2	25 1/2	

Several delegations having given their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of States had been finished, Mr. Seymour declined the nomination. He knew General McClellan did not seek the nomination. That able officer had declared it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in the army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by a great majority of his countrymen because he has not sought it. We are now appealing to the American people to unite and save our country. Let us not look back. It is with the present that we have to deal. Let by gones be bygones. * * * We would pledge his life that when General McClellan was placed in the Presidential chair, he will devote all his energies to the best interests of his country, and to securing, never again to be invaded, all the rights and privileges of the people, under the laws and Constitution.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers. Immediately after the nomination, a banner, on which was painted a portrait of Gen. McClellan, and bearing as a motto, "If I can't have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle," was run up behind the President's platform, and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the session of the People's Association of New York, claiming to represent twenty thousand citizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging the members of the Association to the support of the Chicago nominee. Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination of George B. McClellan be made the unanimous sense of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKoon.

Governor Powell and Judge Allen, of Ohio, made brief speeches, and the question was taken on making the nomination unanimous, which was declared carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of Gen. McClellan, when inaugurated next March, will be to open the prisons and set the captives free; which was carried unanimously. The Convention then voted for Vice-President. The first ballot resulted as follows: James Guthrie, 65 1/2; George H. Pendleton, 54 1/2; Daniel W. Voorhees, 18; George W. Case, 26; August Drake, 9; J. D. Calton, 16; Governor Powell, 32 1/2; John J. Phelps, 8; Blank, 3. On the second ballot, New York

threw its whole vote for Pendleton. The other candidates were then withdrawn, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated.

Mr. Pendleton, being loudly called for, could only promise to devote himself in future, as in the past, with entire devotion to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people in the future as in the past. * * * With the hearts of millions of freemen with the Democracy would again build up the shattered fragments of the Union and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

An executive committee of one person from each State will be appointed; and it was resolved that the Democracy of the country are requested to meet at different cities and have mass ratification meetings on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Convention.

THE COMING DRAFT IN THE UNITED STATES—PREPARATIONS BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE FOR NEXT MONDAY.

Yesterday ought to have been quite a lively day in the United States, if the signs in the papers from that country are to be believed. Both the Government and the people are preparing for the draft—the one, to enforce; the other, to resist it. In New York city there are rumors of another riot, and the Government has sent troops there to prevent any uprising. A New York letter says:

George Dawson's Washington letter to the Albany Evening Journal of yesterday, affirming that the draft will certainly be enforced on the 5th proximo, and that the proper preparations have been taken to guard against resistance to it, is having a much wider reading than the usual communications from that source are usually honored with. Mr. Dawson is principal proprietor of the Journal, and as his personal relations with the President are understood to be intimate, he is understood to speak on such subjects as if "by authority." The effect of his assurance on the public mind are visible in the general relinquishment of the hitherto prevalent idea that the drawing would be deferred. Apart from Mr. Dawson's assurance, however, I may state that we have satisfactory assurances from higher (official) sources that the draft will be enforced on the day alluded to. Provost-Marshal-General Fry telegraphs (this day) to General Hayes to prepare his plans to have all the arrangements perfected by the 1st proximo. There is reason to believe, also, that a numerous body of Western troops are on their way towards this city with a view to the maintenance of order.

In Illinois the revolution fever seems to be high from the following extract from a letter giving an account of a meeting at Springfield on the 21st ultimo:

The Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Clay Dean next spoke. He laid it down as a distinct proposition that there were two rebellions at present in this country—that of Davis and that of Lincoln. We had been fighting the former and now he would like to fight the latter a little. He declared that the Democratic party were responsible for all the villainies of the Administration. The way to correct the war was to refuse to vote supplies, as the Commons in England were wont to check the King. It would not suffice, then, we should appeal to a higher and a mightier power—that of revolution. He was in favor of Union, but not the bloody one sought by abolitionism. You could not bring a herd of cattle to one of their number freshly slain. At the second stand, during this time, the Hon. Lewis Ross, Hon. Chris. Kribben, of St. Louis, and Josh Allen, of Williamson county, addressed a crowd. The speech of Chris. Kribben was a violent secession one, such as the Hon. Cr. would find it unhealthy to deliver at his home in St. Louis. He took the bold ground that the war was *prima facie* wrong, and that the Federal Government had no power and no right to coerce a State. It was such a speech as should have caused the ears of every Democrat hearing it to tingle with shame for listening to a moral traitor.

Altogether the tenor of the assemblage was much more conservative than that at Berlin on the 3d. In point of numbers, I should estimate it at about four thousand. Everything passed off in quiet so far as known. I send a brief synopsis of the resolutions passed, to wit:

Resolution first re-affirms the devotion of the Democracy to the Constitution and Union; and also to the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1899; further, that the Democracy of Illinois reiterate and adopt the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of January, 1861, which disapproves of coercion us bringing on the horrors of civil war.

How far the purpose of resistance in Indiana may go, may be gathered from the fact that an immense amount of arms has been imported into that State, and by the following extract from a letter dated at Indianapolis, August 19th:

Facts, just come to light, put a new face on the address of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party. Its session of two days and nights was one of perplexity and peril. On the one hand was the defection of the peace wing of the party from its non-committal nominees, which had assumed such alarming proportions that the secret Order proposed revolution at once. There were present at that meeting of the committee such Congressmen as Voorhees, who more than a year ago, proposed to settle the issue between his friends and the Government by the sword. Joseph K. Edgerton, of the Fort Wayne district, was also with the committee. On the 6th of June, 1863, he denounced the Burnside and Hatchell policy in Ohio and Indiana, and said: "The end of these acts of despotism must come, either by Mr. Lincoln's administration wholly abandoning them, or by their resistance by the people even unto death." Such were the men who met to squelch the scheme for revolution, planned by the Sons of Liberty, who fixed the 16th of this month for seizing Governor Morton and other officials, getting possession of the arsenals, liberating rebel prisoners, establishing a provisional government, and arraying the Northwest in rebellion.

Bingham, of the Sentinel, and Ristine, State Auditor, were called up before the committee, and admitted they belonged to the Order, but were not in its inner circle, and did not know of the plot.

McDonald returned from the North on Saturday. He met the committee; and H. H. D. and J. C. Walker, State Agents at New York, were called before them. At first they were defiant, but admitted that revolution had been planned. Athen was to be Provi-

sional Governor. The Order was to strike, at the same time, at Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. That they had recently met Sanders and Holcomb at Chicago, Canada, and agreed on this plot, McDonald asked Dodd, "How many troops do you think there are about Indianapolis?" He answered, "Only a few invalids and veterans." "There are enough," said McDonald, "to whip you and clean out your whole Order in the State."

McDonald and others of the committee protested against revolution now as madness, and prevailed on David to send a secret circular, by virtue of his authority as Grand Commander, ordering the various Lodges to desist from revolution now. The circular was sent, and the 16th passed off without the revolution planned by the Order.

This revolution throws new light on the advice of the State Central Committee to the Copperheads to form open armed organizations, and proves that the whole intent is to put, in the name of law, arms in the hands of Democrats, and then make them allies of the secret Order in a revolution which has been postponed for a more convenient opportunity. Meantime, these Copperheads will strive for a provocation for civil war.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TARRANT, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Latest From Georgia.

LOVEJOY'S, Sept. 5.—Our army is in line of battle confronting Sherman's advance at this point. All trains brought off safe. The Federals entered Atlanta in column, by Peach Tree road, on Friday morning.

At nine o'clock they left a garrison and post command and passed through to join the main army. Possession of the city was very quiet and orderly, and the citizens who remained were unmolested. The lines are comparatively quiet this morning.

[FROM DISPATCHES]

MACON, Sept. 5.—It is believed that the enemy will not make the general advance until he reorganizes and accumulates stores at Atlanta. All reported quiet to day.

Our army is reorganizing and recovering from its late reverse.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Last night about 11 o'clock, the enemy opened the most furious cannonade on the city, to which it has been exposed since the enemy made his appearance. It lasted about two hours, our batteries replying most effectively. No loss of life or limb, but little to property. It is reported that the enemy is a massing heavily, infantry, cavalry and artillery on our extreme right near the Weldon railroad for the purpose of breaking our line and occupying the South-side railroad, or for another grand raid.

All quiet in front. Weather intensely hot.

Gen. Morgan Killed.

BRISTOL, Sept. 5.—Major General John H. Morgan was killed at Greenville, yesterday, and his body will reach here this evening.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—Official information received, states that Hood's army is not discouraged by the untoward events of the last week. The Washington Chronicle, of the 2d, contains dispatches from Nashville which indicate increased uneasiness there from the proximity of Wheeler. A correspondent of the Chronicle gives an account of the pursuit of the Tallahassee into the port of Wilmington.

A special dispatch to the Whig from Bristol, says our cavalry, under Morgan, was surprised at Greenville—Morgan killed, and all his staff captured, except Major Bassett.

SIMMON GROVE, CHATHAM COUNTY.

August 31st 1864.

At a regular meeting of Rock River Lodge, No. 159, held in the Hall on the evening of the 20th day of August, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we utterly deny any assimilation with this vile "concern" known as the "Heroes of America," and we brand all who make the assertion, as perverters of the truth, and base slanderers, either knowingly or ignorantly.

Resolved, That there is a wide gulf between our Ancient Order and this secret turgid excrement; for in the one, the first principles taught and inculcated are fidelity to our government and a hearty and loyal support of the constitution under which we live; while the object of the other is to sap the very foundations of both.

Resolved, That while we assert that there is nothing either criminal or disloyal in the requirements of Masonry, and no one can continue a member of the Lodge unless he remains true to the government under which he lives, we denounce this new society as a conspiracy against the government, and an attempt to shield traitors and Tories at the expense of the true and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That if a Lodge, we shall ascertain that any Mason ever who has been jurisdiction, shall have joined this nefarious order, and so far forgotten the principles of Masonry as to remain in it, we will deal with him, according to our constitution and by-laws, for unmaasonic conduct, and upon conviction, expel him from all the benefits and privileges of the order.

Resolved, That we invite all sister Lodges to co-operate with us in exposing this grand imposture.

GEO. KIRKMAN, } Committee.
W. C. KENNETH, }
JOS. A. GILLILAND, }

On motion, it was resolved that a copy of the above be sent to the Confederate for publication; with a request that the Confederate Fayetteville Observer and all other papers friendly to Masonry, copy.

DURHAM Gen. Birney's recent raid in Florida, a bright little girl was found alone at one house, her parents having been killed. She was rather non-committal for she did not know whether the troops were Union or Rebel. Two fine dogs made their appearance while a conversation was being held with the child, and she informed one of her questioners that their names were Gilmore and Beauregard.

"Which is the best dog?" asked a bystander.

"I don't know," said she "they are both mighty smart dogs; but they'd either 'em suck eggs if you don't watch 'em." The troops left without ascertaining whether the family of which the girl was so hopperful a scion, was Union or Rebel.—Yankee paper.